

STAR OF HAPSBERGS HAS SET FOREVER

BY DR. E. W. DILLON

(Special Cable to The Daily Telegraph)

London, Sept. 26.—The sands of the Dual Monarchy have run out and the star of the Hapsburgs has set forever. The empire, in whose name the most sanguinary war in human history was engineered, is shattered. Its foundation before the conflict has been two months in progress. It may well be that Austria will yet put up more than one spirited fight before she goes under for all time, but her doom is already sealed and further resistance will be in the nature of a wrestle with fate. Franz Josef, the venerable monarch, whose pathetic life story reads like a grim tragedy of Aeschylus, will not descend into the tomb until he has drunk the chalice of misfortune to the dregs.

Russia will content herself with no half measures where Austria's future is concerned. She will make a clean job of the work of empire-breaking which she has been forced to undertake. She is engaged on a life and death struggle against Teutonic militarism—the only war which could evoke the enthusiasm of her entire people. The cause of the dual monarchy is already lost.

FOUR PROVINCES UNDER SERBIAN RULE

From the present ordeal, which the venerable monarch was compelled to bring on his people and empire, only a fragment can emerge. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Croatia will probably be united under the crown of Serbia, but will certainly not again be ruled over by a German prince or incorporated in a non-Slav state. Neither will Serbia be left without a seaboard or means of creating a navy proportionate to her population and resources. That she will receive an outlet on the Adriatic is a foregone conclusion.

One cannot help wondering at the incuriosity hitherto displayed by Italy as to redistribution of territory on the Adriatic seaboard which this and other probable acquisitions by the present belligerents will involve. The only valuable naval base on the Adriatic available for her is Valona, on which Italy long has set her eyes; and her sole rival for this harbor down to the outbreak of the present war was Austria. But now that Austria has been crippled and crushed, a new and more puissant or better backed competitor may come forward, whose claim will have been strengthened by services in breaking up the empire of the Hapsburgs. Things remaining as they are, the Slav belligerents are sure to get their way on the Adriatic for the two western powers have no other interest there than of satisfying the claims of their eastern allies who have borne the brunt of the war against Austria and can alone claim a right to the spoils. They have no rival. Italy has been frequently exhorted by interested belligerents on both sides to abandon neutrality and dash into the arena and establish a claim to be heard when peace terms are discussed, just as she was appealed to before the war to secede from the alliance and join the entente. It is lost labor.

ITALY GUIDED BY HER OWN INTERESTS

Italy's policy is and has ever been inspired exclusively by a solicitude for her own interests, of which she is sole competent judge. These interests, it always seemed to me, made it incumbent on her to persevere in her membership of the Triple Alliance. The grounds for this view may be stated briefly. The only sure way of avoiding war with Austria, which, whatever the military and naval upshot, would have secured for her no advantages, political or territorial, and would have exhausted her resources, financial and military, was by maintaining the favorable condition realized by her membership of the alliance, even in spite of the fact that it is no easy task to repress popular feeling against Austria. In plain English, Italy will be guided by events and it will be mere childishness to expect her to rush into the arena moved by a sudden outburst of sentimentality.

As soon as the national interests become decisive motives she will cross the Rubicon, not before. Italy's neutrality is of the greatest assistance to Austria and raises a formidable obstacle to Russia's success. With such a certificate Italy could hardly hope to win the support of victorious France or Russia for her claims at the close of war.

TRAITRESS TO GERMANY

For Germany, on the other hand, Italy is a traitress, for she has flung aside the treaty of the Triple Alliance as a worthless scrap of paper. No wonder Italian statesmen are exercised in mind as to the right course to pursue. No wonder, either, that the consensus of Italian opinion questions the wisdom of perseverance in the role of a spectator. Of the two tendencies now struggling for mastery it is far from certain which will gain the upper hand. Nor it is of vital consequence to the belligerents. The ranks of those Italians who favor Italy's immediate descent into the arena on the side of the Entente powers has been stilled by the nationalist party which always used to hold that Italy's greatest prospective enemy was France. They, too, are clamoring for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. Which of these contending parties will win the day it is idle to speculate. The balance of opinion appears to many outside to point to a strong, perhaps an overwhelming, national current set towards active participation in the struggle against Austria.

Leaders of parliamentary parties, like the shrewd, well informed Socialiste Bissolati, influential members of parliament like Deputy Torre, journals of repute like the Corriere Della Sera, and articulate masses of the nation are endeavoring to sway posterity towards belligerency and at any moment the die may fall. In any case the decision will be taken promptly because time and tide wait for no nation, and in a month, even in a couple of weeks, Austria as an empire will possibly have ceased to exist, and Italy's co-operation would then defeat in lieu of furthering the sole object which would warrant it.

FRENCH HAVE DEADLY TURPINITE FOR USE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

London, Sept. 17.—Remarkable tales of novel engines of war are appearing in all parts of Europe, but nothing has yet equalled the reports circulated concerning the new gun used by the French in firing turpinite, a substance said to produce instantaneous and painless death for every living thing within its reach.

Although it is so deadly in its work, turpinite cannot be objected to on the ground that it violates human principles of war. In fact, it is so humane that it must not be confused with lytite and other explosives which have deadly fumes.

English correspondents have reported that entire lines of German soldiers stood dead in their tracks as a result of the fumes from the mysterious turpinite discharged by the French in engagements along the Marne. The dead Germans are reported to have maintained a standing posture and retained their rifles in their hands, so sudden and unusual was the effect of the new weapon. Instantaneous paralysis is said to have been caused by turpinite.

Experts required for manipulation. The French gun for the use of turpinite is shrouded in as great mystery as turpinite itself. Experts are required, it is said, for the use of the new ammunition, and the manipulation of the strange gun so recently brought into use in battle.

Military experts are now speculating whether turpinite will lend itself to use in aeroplanes. Lytite is said to be available for the use of military aeroplanes and Zeppelins. As Zeppelins are capable of carrying guns of considerable size, it is conceivable they might utilize turpinite. However, in the present war military experts do not expect to see any of France's enemies discover enough about turpinite to imitate its use and the guns necessary for its use.

London is constantly hearing stories of the terrible engines of war Germany will send over the British capital and bombs containing horrible gases are among the weapons it is predicted the Germans may drop upon darkened London streets. But such stories cause little uneasiness because of the experience of Paris with German bombs. A few persons were killed there, but the Parisians in a way enjoyed the visits of the German ships, which ordinarily sailed over the French capital about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Great crowds thronged in to the streets to see the aerial visitors and showed little fear of the bombs dropping from the sky.

NOBILITY AND COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE CLOSURE

Newcastle, Sept. 25.—The 37th annual session of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute opened in Chatham Grammar school yesterday morning.

President L. R. Hetherington in the chair, Inspector Merceun, Chief Superintendent of Education Dr. Carter and later Agricultural Director R. P. Stevens and Miss Eleanor Robinson, editor of the Educational Review, present. One hundred and two teachers enrolled.

Addresses were given by Inspector Merceun, Dr. Carter, Principal Harrison and Miss Eleanor Robinson. The morning session was devoted to the study of the whole of the course to be taught in the primary school. It was felt that it would greatly lessen the other work of the school. He feared that, in many cases, teachers in their anxiety to have their pupils pass examinations were neglecting education in its true sense and this was getting worse and worse. In nature study children should do a lot of drawing. They should draw from the object and not from its picture.

Dr. Carter endorsed what had been said by the inspector on agricultural education. The agricultural course had been recommended by the agricultural department with the full approval of the board of education. The country which devoted most time with the best results to agriculture is the most prosperous. The reason why the maritime provinces is feeling the strain of hard times less than most other places was because the great majority of its people live outside the town. It is a excellent thing for town and city teachers to know something of country life. Too much in the past had been taught from books. Teachers and pupils should go out and study from objects.

Physical training, continued Dr. Carter, was of extreme importance, now that machinery is doing greater and greater work of our physical exertion. If this inactivity is not counteracted our race will soon become physically degenerate. The bodily carriage of pupils should be looked after. Nothing like fresh air and sunshine for school rooms. There should be a pane to open in every window. Country school houses are often placed in spots, far from dust contagion fogs. He hoped to see every school under medical inspection before long.

The training of N. B. teachers, which is for one year greater than in most places, but less than some—New York has a three year course—may have to be enlarged. New York and other places have regular surveys of schools, measuring the efficiency of the teachers in respect (1) of teaching ability; (2) ability in discipline; and (3) personal and professional ability.

Re discipline, it was very important that the teacher always give good moral instruction, it being impossible to agree on a religion. Pupils should be taught to behave on the streets and to respect school property. Many thought he did not admit it—that the weakening of our moral fibre has due largely to the lack of moral teachers. Many boys left school without ever being taught by a man. Pupils should be kept busy.

There should be the utmost co-operation with the principal and other school officers. The parents should be visited. Tact was needed.

From 11.30 till noon the following Chatham teachers conducted their regular work: Misses Irene Savoy, Ida C. Lynch, Anna Hildebrand, K. I. B. McCracken, A. G. Caldwell, Estella Carruthers and Agnes Wilson.

At 2 p. m. following committees were appointed: Nominating—Inspector Merceun, Misses Agnes G. Wilson and Margaret M. Doak. Resolutions—G. H. Harrison, H. H. Stuart and L. G. Lott. Honorary Secretary—Auditors—R. G. Mowatt, George A. Wathen, F. J. Daly.

A paper on the Teaching of Canadian Civics, prepared by Mr. Wallace, chief clerk of the Department of Education, and heartily endorsed by H. H. Stuart. Mr. Wallace urged the fullest possible use of the civics text book, to be compiled by the Department of Education. Pupils should be taught how the country is governed from school district to imperial parliament, how taxes are levied, the duties and privileges of citizenship in order to do them for good citizenship.

Principal Stuart claimed that the cure for political corruption was largely to be found in the education of the citizen. When they became aware they were being bought with a small part of their own money. As many pupils leave school in grade VII, and all need to know civics, the Department of Education should not later than grade VII, and frequently reviewed in the higher grades.

The paper was very favorably discussed by the following: Inspector Merceun, Dr. Carter, Principal Harrison and Miss Eleanor Robinson. Inspector Merceun said that it seemed to him that the civics text book was brought to understand that the man who sold his vote became the slave of the representative he helped to elect. Political corruption would be ended if every citizen might well carry out Mr. Wallace's advice as endorsed by Principal Stuart.

Dr. Carter heartily praised the paper, emphasizing the duties and privileges of citizenship. Our citizenship had been gained at great price, and if the children can be impressed with its value it would not be sold for a mess of pottage. We regret that in public and private schools, particularly, but all over the world, public works are slighted for graft. The lessons of history should be used to exemplify the duties and privileges of citizenship. Such teaching can't begin too soon and cannot be carried too far.

Director Stevens said that that patriotism was best which was based on knowledge. Lots of patriots were of very little use because ignorant. "Righteousness exhibit a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." Every pains should be taken to cure the tendency of children to copy in school. If not checked, a copying pupil would develop into a citizen morally weak.

The other speakers spoke in like strain. From 3.15 till 4 very excellent demonstrations of some of the latest scientific manual training were given by the Chatham teachers, Miss Vera Wilson and H. W. Stephens. A public meeting was held in the evening. Newcastle, Sept. 26.—The 37th annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute closed yesterday, attended the best yet. 110 teachers enrolled.

Yesterday morning Dr. G. G. Melvin, of St. John, read an excellent paper explaining the current systems of medical inspection of schools and strongly recommending its adoption in New Brunswick.

ROUSING PATRIOTIC MEETING IN OTTAWA

Duke of Connaught, Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Other Notables Address Crowded Audience—All Extol the Canadian Contingent Just Embarked to Fight For the Empire.

(Canadian Press)

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—An enthusiastic rally, inflating the Ottawa campaign for the Canadian patriotic fund, was held in the Russell Theatre tonight, when the Duke of Connaught, Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers addressed a huge throng. A cablegram was read from Premier Borden, wishing success to the meeting.

There was a wild burst of applause when the Duke of Connaught, Premier Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and cabinet and ex-cabinet ministers addressed a huge throng. A cablegram was read from Premier Borden, wishing success to the meeting.

It was the great pleasure to be with you tonight. I hope that my attendance, also that of the duchess and my daughter, will show you how thoroughly we are all with you tonight, and that which will bring you together on this occasion.

"Recently I have had the pleasure, several times, to visit Valcartier, and also to be present at what is perhaps no longer a secret, the embarkation of the Canadian troops. I assure you that they are a fine body of loyal and patriotic Canadians, who are leaving their native land to take their share in the great struggle in which the empire is now engaged."

"You have been told that every creed and every nationality is represented in this undertaking, and you may be assured that the money subscribed will be carefully devoted to the objects for which it was intended."

He believed that the efforts now being made throughout Canada to raise a patriotic fund would ensure that not a single one of the dependents of those who had gone to the front would suffer of want.

Sir Robert Borden, who was received with cheers, said: "Today my countrymen have a privilege to have the opportunity of speaking to you tonight on behalf of the appeal for the Canadian National Patriotic Fund. Through my speech, I am sure that a vigorous response is being made to the appeal, and we must see to it that the capital is well to the fore in the honor of the Empire."

Mr. George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-minister of labor, also spoke.

TWO GERMANS DRESSED IN ALMA WOODS

Hopewell Hill, N. B., Sept. 24.—William Robinson and Ernest Ditzel, two Germans who have been working about Alma and living in a camp in the woods, were arrested last night under the militia act and were taken to Moncton today to be handed over to military authorities.

The men, who carried rifles, were more or less a menace to the residents of Hopewell Hill, and yesterday, according to authority from the militia department, Police Magistrate Peck, G. H. Adair, Constable William Warden Cairns, and Constable Mulligan went down to Alma with warrants for the men's arrest. The magistrate and Constable Mulligan left the party at Alma to search for the two men. The men were taken to Moncton today to be handed over to military authorities.

The men are German Socialists, and are evidently not in very great sympathy with the Kaiser. Judge from their attire, the men were taken to Moncton today to be handed over to military authorities.

QUEBEC FRENCH CANADIANS EAGER TO GO TO FRONT

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Quebec will have a distinctively French-Canadian regiment with the Canadian expeditionary force. The movement, led by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, with the co-operation and assistance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and prominent French-Canadians, both Liberal and Conservative in Montreal, to form a new French-Canadian regiment for active service, has received the approval of the minister of militia and will be endorsed by the government.

A deputation which will also wait on Sir Robert Borden tomorrow in regard to the matter has been asked to wait for a few days on account of his temporary illness. There is no doubt, however, but that the government will meet the desire of French-Canadians to have a regiment of their own at the front, corresponding to the Welsh, Irish and Scottish regiments of the motherland.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written to Sir Robert Borden urging the desirability of providing every facility for meeting the wishes of hundreds of French-Canadians anxious to enlist in a regiment officered by men of their own language.

One of the difficulties experienced in recruiting in Quebec has apparently been the fact that most of the officers selected for command at Valcartier are English-speaking. The representation of the French-Canadians in the first expeditionary force, now ready to leave Valcartier, is more general than has generally been supposed. There are upwards of 2,000 French-speaking Canadians with the first contingent, but since the majority of these have been drafted with English-speaking units they do not make as large a showing as if they had been mobilized in French-speaking regiments.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP BRIANNIA REPORTED OFF NEW YORK HARBOR

New York, Sept. 28.—A cruiser, believed to be the British battle ship, joined the British war vessels which since the beginning of the war in Europe have been patrolling the entrance to New York harbor.

The Britannia, built in 1906, is classed as a battleship with a tonnage of 16,850 and a speed of 18.74 knots with a complement of 282 men and four 12-inch guns, four 9.2 inch, ten 8-inch and 24 smaller.

GERMANS ATTACK WITH MORE VIGOR

(Continued from page 1.)

ONLY QUARTER MILE FROM GERMAN FRONT. Paris, Sept. 28, 5.01 p. m.—French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault.

Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the German front, where they were not in danger from heavy German artillery. The machine guns sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

One of the most furious German assaults turned on the trenches occupied by British regiments, which, with admirable coolness, awaited the onslaughts of the line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and sometimes at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution.

The British, however, did not by any means hold the line. The fighting, for the French troops, including a division of the famous Colonial Infantry, was particularly heavy.

"My own experience, and that of officers, is that the population of Northern France is maintaining a satisfactory attitude. We meet such trifling incidents as reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are better than in Belgium."

The fighting near Louvain, Belgium, during the second week of September, which led to the claim that Belgians and French had retaken this city, is described in the Cologne Gazette. This paper declares that on the second day of the fighting Belgian troops advanced to within a little over a mile of the Louvain railway station and poured a heavy artillery fire over the station building and the immediate neighborhood. This compelled the German force to fall back before three Belgian divisions, which were led by King Albert himself, which displayed wonderful bravery. A little later, however, the German field artillery shelled the enemy with such force that a hasty retreat resulted. The losses of the Belgians were heavy.

Continuing, the correspondent says: "The French, he said, 'did not know the extent of the damage which they had inflicted, and indeed have not claimed a victory, but they had actually smashed the flower of the German military power.'"

The impression that the great battles near Paris began with Von Klueck's defeat is a mistake one. Von Klueck's misfortunes are directly due to the retirement of the German left on the night of Sept. 6, after a smashing defeat that day, when it lost 100,000 men, of whom 20,000 were killed. The French also suffered very severe losses, one army corps being practically annihilated. The total artillery expenditure was 4,000 shells. "The crown prince, who was reported wounded—a report which has not been confirmed—compelled by his retreat the immediate retirement of Von Klueck and Von Buelow. His army has almost disappeared from the theatre of operations."

One of the largest mortar heads brought to St. John in years was the trophy of Stephen Speight at Musquash on Monday and is now on exhibition at the home of Cornelius Hogan, Elm street. The mortar had a spread of sixty-three inches with thirty points.

GERMAN PAPER GIVES SOME CREDIT TO FOES

Berlin, Sept. 26, in London, 5.10 p. m.—A correspondent of the Lokai Anzeiger in a dispatch published here today, points out that a decisive turn in the battle which has been raging in the western theatre of the war need not be expected for some time. Subordinate actions of a decisive character are few and far between.

"The Eighth Army Corps and the Guards were severely put to the test, and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. It is to be remarked that many of the latter gave themselves up voluntarily, although they could have escaped."

"It seems that the German soldiers are beginning to have no further doubt as to the treatment which awaits them in captivity. At the beginning all those captured had a terrified and supplicating attitude, arising out of their mental make-up by their officers to the effect that the French shot their prisoners. It is rather by an excess of kindness that we treat them in regard to them, and the too kindly treatment and the too heavy prisoners in certain districts of France has even evoked complaints, which occasionally have been justified, on the part of all those who know how our men are treated in Germany."

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ALLIES WINNING GERMAN COLONY IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA

Capital and Another Centre in Kamerun Surrender Unconditionally to British and French Troops Rich Territory Six Times as Large as New Brunswick.

London, Sept. 28.—5.15 p. m.—The official press bureau of the war department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Operations of his majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonaberi to Anglo-French forces."

Kamerun is one of the most important of the German possessions. It lies in equatorial Africa and for that reason offered to the Germans a supply of things in trade that other territories could not furnish. The Germans were so notoriously bad colonists that they never made the best of the splendid land. It has an area of 191,047 square miles, more than six times as large as New Brunswick, and a native population of about 1,800,000. The imports were comparatively large, \$6,000,000, and the exports in 1912 were nearly \$5,000,000.

Kamerun lies between South Nigeria, on the north and French Congo on the south though there is a small strip of the coast adjoining that is in the possession of the Spanish. The old capital of the territory is Buea, and the language spoken is chiefly Duala."

This by this capitulation the Germans have seen all their African possessions attacked and two of them submit to the forces of the allies without condition, Togoland having been captured during the first week of the war.

Paris, Oct. 1.—during the last few days is now raging from soldiers are laying Paris have sudden spirits. There is a huge wind and of left wing and of being decisions point to first time they are last few days are numbers, but hap driven desperate without a particle.

At first the G of troops on forecements from the last three days.

VON KLUECK'S M despatches from G right wing, to this "The forward enemy developing were a large number The tremendo their left wing had themselves assume they could drive to find themselves northeast. Rough The armies, b extending from S even a stronger provide better artiller to make any progri between the Sor ed in driving back have been obliged this he singularly The German R Its movements was the north. Unless be obliged to retreat from Soissons to R

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM RUNNING SMOOTHLY

(Continued from page 1.)

signal to his friends by means of an improvised semaphore code. Had this man not been seized it is probable he would have signalled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies have also been caught; secret agents have been found at the railroads observing enemy movements. It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about in their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French or German, to detect them."

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual way-farers on the roads for carrier pigeons. Amongst the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice, printed in French and posted everywhere: "4. Motor cars and bicyclists not carrying soldiers in uniform may not circulate on the roads."

"5. Inhabitants may not quit their homes at 8 p. m. "6. No persons may on any pretext pass beyond the British lines without an authorization, countersigned by a British officer."

"Events have moved so quickly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract of a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of the secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England:

"Tenth reserve headquarters, Mont St. Guibert, Aug. 20, 1914, 23:40—Corps orders, 21st August: The French troops in front of the Tenth Army Corps have retreated south across the Sambre. Part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

BRITISH INFANTRY

All officers re moral supremacy tans. Before the believed they wou superior to them to despise the Eng Now the situated infantry in the mo trenches and walk hundred yards w effects of our infan There can only favor the Allies. anywhere, have su erity of numbers, like the spirit of heavily but the spi army must retire decisive can the al

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